the above head we propose to publish as rapidly as convenient, as of artisies succincily portraving the state of Lakov and the sliep of D'e Labovers in the different parts of the United Scates itself and other information upon the subject is selicited, and a send will be paid for by The Tvibune. IX.

THE IRON MINES OF MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

One of the richest mineral regions of the country may be found in the north-rn or upper townships of Morris County, N. J. This natural wealth has air-ady been extensively developed, employing large amounts of capital, giving labor to many families, and providing markets for the farmers of the vicinity; and in endeavoring to give a faithful view of the industrial enterprise of the country and of the condition of its laboring population, we know of no region which can be more instructively explored and studied, than this. We have accordingly taken pains fully to inform ourselves respecting it, and now propose to lay before the public the result of our observations. In so doing, it will be proper to begin with an account of the mines then selves. A subsequent article will be devoted more particularly to the manufacture of the ore after it is converted into metal, and to the state of the working pepulation.

If we begin at Mine Hill at the great mining property of Mr. Mablon Dickerson, which is about ten miles north-west of Morristown, and go in a north-easterly direction, we shall pass over the great iron tract of New Jersey. If we include a tract of some three miles in width and twelve in length, we cover an incalculable amount of the best quality of magnetic ore. This district has been explored at different points, and valuable mines have been opened. The oldest mine and one of the most val uable is that of Ex.Governor Mahlon Dickerson. was known to the Indians, who named the region from the terms which meant black stone, and which has been changed into the singular name of Suckassuuna. The changed into the singular hame of Sucassana.

Indians knew nothing of the processes of making iron
so that this noble vein was entirely useless to them. It
1707 this property was first purchased of the propritors of East Jersey by Joseph Kirbride, and it remained
in his family for many years; but the restrictions laid by in his family for many years: but the restrictions and by the English Government on the manufacture of row, and the consequent littleness of the business, made the prop-erty of little productive value. From the Kirbride family it passed into the joint possession of Gov. Dickerson's father and Minard La Fever, but it was not regarded as an affair of much consequence until, in 18-17, the pres-ent owner came into possession.

In very early times a small forge was erected about three miles from Morristown, to which the ore was car-ried in leather bags on horse-back, and the iron was ried in leather bags on horseback, and the from was taken to market in the same primitive style. At that time the ore protruded itself out of the ground, and even as late as the revolutionary war, a wag in could be driven up to ore beds and loaded without any preliminary hoisting. The appearance of the vein is very sugular. It looks as if some powerful force from beneath had split the solid rock, leaving a chasm of from six to twenty five feet, and that the ore in a fused state had been for-ed into it as into a mould. But at the place where the ed into it as into a mould. But at the place where the ore was first seen there is a sort of basin with a diameter perhaps of thirty feet. This was full of ore, which looks as if the melted mass had gushed over the vein and flowed into this basin as we sometimes see the melted iron run over from a mould which is full. For many years I am told the owners of this vast body of ore made no account of it, allowing any one who chose to take it with-out charge. Since Gov Dickerson began to work the out charge. Since too Dicarona eggi.

mine, it has been excavated two hundred feet in depth, and many rods in length. The vein in some places attained the astenishing theckness of thirty feet of solid ore of the best quality. It is said by those acquainted with it, to average as far as explored, fifteen feet in thickness, the depth of it of course not being known.

Decimal to 1802 the height of the present water.

Previous to 1807, the hoisting of the ore and water was dene entirely by the windlass, but new horses do
the hoisting. At present the mine must be abandoned
at the original opening until a steam eagine is erected,
when the amounts of rich ore within the reach of industry will be almost beyond computation. Several other openings have been made on this river, and ore is now being raised. The hill which contains this mine is crossed by several other rich veins, but so far as now known they are not so large or productive as this. With a force of about thirty men they have put in market a force of about thirty men they have put in markers from six to eight thousand tuns a year, worth oran averthree dollars per tun. This mine alone has given employment to labor per year to the amount of \$15,000, and if we recken the canal transportation, the a nonat realized by labor at this mine would be more than \$21,000 a year. It is said that \$100,000 were offered for this small tract of 300 ares, and that, when the iron

business was very much depressed.

The next property to this is the mine of Mr. John Byram. It is said that this gentleman tried his fortune in Indiana, but had not capital enough to make fight with chills and lever, and accordingly he made a p coupltate retreat back to his native mountains. As his good for tune would have it, he made purchase of a small lot, probably not containing more than 20 acres, the princi-pal ornament of which was a venerable orchard. He may have paid \$50 an acre, but his digging for ore has been successful and he would probably consider \$31,000 no great price for his lot. That is a pretty rise in property, from \$60 to \$1,500 per acre. Mr. B. has raised a large amount of ore, for which he has realized a fine income, but now he has leased the mine to a Pennsylvania Company, who work it at their own expense and pay him 50 cenus on every tun of ore raised. At the present time, about 28 men are employed at this mine, and this is a third of the force which will soon be required. this is only pumping and hoisting are done by steam. A short dis-tance from this, another opening has been made, troin which in June, nearly 600 tuns were raised, and which in June, nearly 1000 thus were raised, and during the year they expect to get some 6,000 tuns. The mises on this property will soon furnish employment to some 70 men, besides paying teams 3 shillings per tun for carring the ore to the canal. It is probably not too large a calculation to say the Company will raise within a year 12,000 tuns of ore, the premium on which to Mr. Byra n will be \$6,000. The expense of mining and cartage will \$20,000, which amount is put in circulation Only a short distance from this is the Mellon Mine.

which has been sunk about 120 feet. The average tlickness of the vein is five feet and it comes within fitteen leet of the surface of the ground. It has already been escavated the distance of from 125 to 150 feet and will produce about 4,000 tuns the present year. It requires 17 hands to work beside those engaged in carting the ore to the Canal. The pumping at this mine is done by a water-wheel 900 yards distant, connected by rods with the pump. The amount of wages disbursed in getting the ore to the Canal is not far from \$5,000 a year. ing the ore to the Canal is not far from \$5,000 a year. This is under the control of Messrs. Green and Den-

Following the general direction of the vein less than a removing the general direction of the vein less than a new come to several mines which annually furnish several thousand tuns. The precise statistics we have not at hand, but it will be safe to say they furnish as much labor as the mine just described. The statistics of some five or six mines near this place we will cudeavor to state in a future article, and for the present we may consider them as producing at least as much as Byram's my impression is that this calculation is far below the trut

Standing on Mine Hill, the rich minerals of which we have just described, you look across a beautiful valley and distinctly see north-east of you the buildings of the Teabo mine, making a fine landmark by which to observe the general direction of the iron belt. But between Mine Hill and the Teabo are several important mines which we must notice. The one belonging to Mr Joseph Hoff is not worked very extensively, and probably could be made very productive with proper machinery. It fact we are sure there is a large body of good ore on Mr Hoff's hill. Near this is the old Mount Pleasant mine which for a long time was regarded as furnishing the best of ere, but for some years it was abandoned, until it came into possession of less. of ere, but for some years it was abandoned diffict came into possession of its present owners. This mine was left on account of its depth, which made the raising of ore expensive. It is now the property of Messrs. Green & Dennison, who have put up machinery for pumping and hoisting. This is driven by a water-wheel, at a cost of but few dollars a year. The perpendicular depth of the old mine is not lar from two hundred feet. depth of the old mine is not far from two hundred feet, and an inclined plane of two hundred and fifty feet is run and an inclined plane of two numered and arry neet is the to this depth, along which the ore-wagons are drawn by machinery, and these are run along a railroad to th canal bank, a distance of about a mile. The vein in this mine averages six feet in thickness. The excavation already made is about nine hundred feet long. In places the vein has been twelve, fifteen, and even sixteen feet

thick, but six feet is a fair average.

On the south side of this hill another vein averaging from three and a haif to four feet is worked, and the pumping and hoisting are done by the same power which drives the old mine. There is a singular phenomena. nomenon to be seen here in the "channel rock" about twenty feet thickness, which at right angles divides these two veins. The intention is to cut a way through this rock and unite the two mines, thus mate-

another opening, called the Orchard Mine, which has
not yet been fully tested, but the prospect is good. The
vein has been explored about seventy five feet, and so
far maintains an average thickness of from four to five
feet. It employs ten hands, and they now expect to
raise 4,660 tens of ore within a year.

The Mount Pleasant Mining property is traversed by
some five or six other veins, which are supposed by
competent judges to be the Allen. Teabo. Byram, Mollon, Herrey, and Jackson Hill veins. All the Irondale
this group riv, and there can be no doubt

veins cross this property, and there can be no doubt about there being a vast amount of ore in this hill which

Il be dug up as coon as needed. We may be retemark that there is no certainty that the some veins are struck at different points; for instance there is no evidence that the great vein of Gov. Dicterson has been found on the opposite mountain. This dis-covery may yet be made. Nor is there any reason to overy may yet se made. Not is there any feason toppose that all or even a large part of the veins have at been found. Search or accident may yet bring to the tenne beds of ore as rich as any nos worked.

About one half a mile north east of Mount Pleasant and the search half a mile north east of Mount Pleasant.

Mine we come to another valuable property belonging to Mr J. L. Allen of Dover. This is a recent opening and is supposed by some to be the same vein as the Trawhich ore has secured great favor among the manufocturer of iron in this region. This vein is divided in to two distinct veins which make a figure like the letter Y. The he isting was done by horse power, but the depth of the shaft rendered a level necessary. Accordingly Mr. Allen at a cost of about \$5,000, has driven a level into the side of the hill which strikes the vein, 135 feet into the side of the hill which strikes the vein, 105 feet below the top of the original shaft. The time required in masking this level was sixteen months with hands at work night and day. It is 450 long, and 100 of this is through a very hard rock. Each of the branches of the divided vein is from seven to eight feet thick and twice that thickness where they come together. A peculiarity that the control is the divided of t that thickness where they come together. A peculiarity of the vein is that it grows narrower as you descend about twenty feet and then widens again. The ore is of an excellent quality and theiron made from it is of a superior toughness. It requires about twenty men to work the none, who average a little more than one dellar a short day each. The average produce of the mine is about twenty-five tuns per day, and about 8,000 tuns per year. Mr. Ailen must distribute annually among the laborers, who remove the ore from the mine to the canal back for transportation, not far from \$13,000. The beliance is the reward of capital and well directed enter prize. It is said that a railroad with an easy grade may be constructed from this place to the canal, and this will charpen the cartage of the one which is now about one he constructed from this place to the canal, and this will cheepen the cartage of the one which is now about on third of the expense. It is not unlikely that this road of two and a had miles may be built soon. We should have remarked that the ore is now run out of the mine on a track haid in the level to which allusion was made.

Half a mile from this place to the canal, and this will be cheepen to remark the normal tit no doubt a much larger force will be transled with work. This property is now in the hands to the total two winths and with the same larger of the great mining property belongs to Dr. Columbus Besch, at Beach, die, and is apparently on the same large of the great Hibernia. By taking the great large of the great Hibernia with the sands and this will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands to the total two with the sands and the hands at the canal trunked with work. This property is now in the hands to the total two with the sands at the canal trunked with work. This property is now in the hands to the total two with the same larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands to the total two with the same larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the total two with the same larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with work. This property is now in the hands of the larger force will be trunked with w

cane to the Teato Mone the ore of which has been in great demand for bioomery fires in this region. The presence of ore in this place was detected by William Wiggins many years ago, and he actually dug up some, but in 1926 Cel. Joseph Jackson, of Rockaway, marked out a place and set one William Teabo to work with the promee that if he found ore, the vein should be named after him. The vein was reached with about thirry feet after him. The vein was reached with about thirty digging, and Tenbo's name will lost at least as long the ore holds out. This name, while in Col Jacks after him. The vein was reached with about thirty feet.

If seeins that ore was raised on this monitain the ore holds out. This nine, while in Col Jackson's possersion, employed about fitteen men at the average wasts of one dollar a day, and produced from two to three thousand time a year. It is now owned in Boston, and great preparations are making to express and devenue and yields a rich superior ore. In fact it is called a way for force uses as first as it can be ruised. and great preparations are making to expore and develope this popular ore. At the present time, the produce is probably not great, except in prospect. There is anomalizedly a great body of the best ore in the Teabitedly a great body of the best ore in the Tea-Several other iron veins cross this property, ome of them have been worked considerably

three quarters of a mile, we come to one of the greatest bodies of one found in this country—we refer to the cele-brated Mount Hope Mine. The history of this property is somewhat interesting. The Great Jugular Vein," as its late owner E. R. Biddle, Esq., has named it, originally jutted out from the ground like a cliff. This place wish few rods west of where the Mount Rope House stands, and north of the pond. As early as 1770 Col. Jacob Ford, of Morristown bought a section of hand, (640 acres) and in that year erected the stone bouse which still stands. We may here remark, that on one of the window panes is yet to be seen the name of Ford.
"Samuel Ogden Aug., 1778." written with a diamond in a beautiful hand. In 1772 John Jacob Faesch, a Gera healthful hand. In 17.2 some one of the state of 6.000 acress additional. On this estate was the mine. In that year he erected the Mount Hope Furnace. He also rented the Hibernia Furnace of Lord Stirling. Tors was probably a few be min Furnace of Lord Stirling. This was probably a few years before the close of the Revolutionary war. These two furnaces furnished a vast amount of camon balls to the American army, and I am told that after the battle of Trenten, in December, 1776, that Faesch took thirty of the captured Heissans into his employ, the only expose being to guard and support them.

The foregoes have been turn down at Mt. Hope and

The furnaces have been torn down at Mt. Hope and Historia, but long after the close of the war there were hundreds of time of balls left, which were finally, by or-

said to be 25 feet thick, the "Teado, when across the and the "Brathin," about a feet. These run across the entire property a distance of 600 rods. The compass shows the presence of ore at other points, but those have been worked extensively, and proved abundant in their been worked extensively, and proved abundant in their worked extensively. yield. These veins run parallel at about 325 feet from each other. A former company began a tunnel from the ration close to this village, giving the largest facilities ration close to this village, giving the largest facilities ration close to this village, giving the largest facilities which they have so long furnished for the weifare of for enching the ore of our mountains, without sending for enching the original which they have so long furnished for the weifare of society.

The success of the Boonton Furnity is the results a color of the color of the color of the society.

From some calculations made upon such data as we have This will be empleted and thus afford an entrance to the track which it is preposed to by from the canal at Rockaway 34 miles to the mines. Under the enterprising direction of A. H. Stansberough, Esq., the work of getting the mines dy for large operations is being pressed vigorously, ow rods north-east of the old opening, and not ten A few rods north-east of the old opening, and not ten feet from the surface, be has laid open a section of the "Jugular Vein," and its dimensions may now be seen without the tremble of descending into the bowels of the mountain. Here you have the vast crack in the rock, more than twenty feet in thickness, and every nook and canny filled with the solid ore. It is worth a journey of a Lundred miles to see it; and could this section by some magic be transported to the center of the Crystal Pal acc just as it looks in the mountain, it would excite more attention than any other curiosity in that world of won-

Mr. Stansborough is making preparations to run an inclined plane into the great vein, and will have it ready in a few months. An opening has been made on this vein some hundred rods north-east of this spot, and it there retains its astonishing dimensions. Should these three veins alone hold their size across the Mount Hope evtate—as explorations seem to prove they do—it must contain, even by going no greater sep h from surface than 150 feet, millions of tuns of ore! Let a one set down and calculate the solid contents of three veins severally of 25 feet, 6 feet and 8 feet thickness, 00 feet depth and 600 roas length. Then allow nine able feet of solid ere to the tun, and he will have a reit which will as tonish him! To all appearance the ore in this hill is inexhaustible.

n this hill is inexhaustible.

At the present time the Mount Hope Company em-loy shout 60 men in and about the mines, who raise 540 tims a north. About 20 teams find constant em-loyment coding the creato the canal. I suppose this empany alone will disburse not less than \$41,000 a The expectation now is to erect a blast Maria and Reckaway, and connect the mine and furnace with a militard, which will probably run near the White Merdow Mine, and thus add to the facilities of getting

that ere into market. If we now retrace our steps and go eastward from the Mine Hill veins about two or three miles we shall come to a mine about midway between Rockaway and Dover to a mine about the way to the which has secured a great popularity for its furwace ore. This is the Swedes mine. It was discovered as early as 1792 or '94. One John Howard found it by a fortunate chance. He was in the employ of Stephen Jackson, Esq., and was mining at Hibernia, some four miles no Rockaway. One Saturday he was returning to his home at Pover and was carrying his week's provisions. Instead of taking the traveled road he crossed through the woods He set down his load and also his compass on the ground, probably to rest, when he found the needle standing nearly at right angles with the usual direction of the iron us. This fact he communicated to Mr Jackson, who must Mr. Farsch, who was the owner. After Farsch's death the property came into Mr. Jackson's hands, and hoally into the possession of Col. Joseph Jackson, who raised large quantities of ore, and a few years since sold it to Green & Dennison for \$12,000. This firm has laid a track from the mine to the canal-bank, which is less than laif a mile distant. Col. Jackson drove a tunnel into the side of the hill, and this is now used for draining the mine and for the track. The selected ore from this mine smuch prized by our forgemen, but its chief value is for furneces. It is said to be the best ore for this purpose in the region, on account, to use the furnsce phrase, of its "fluxing" qualities. The Boonton Blast Furnace was run principally with this ore for one hundred and twenty weeks. The average depth of the shart is from 150 to 160 feet, the average thickness

another opening, called the Orchard Mine, which has not yet been fully tested, but the prospect is good. The vein has been explored about seventy-five feet, and so far maintains an average thickness of from four to five feet. It employs ten hands, and they now expect to feet. It employs ten hands, and they now expect to ewhed it. Swede's Mine has produced 60,000 tins of ore. The average annual yield is from 11,000 to 12,000 tins. Being terp near to the canal, with a railroad, and with machinery to pump and hoist, the cost of placing this are on the canal bank is much less than that of any other mine in this region. The average cost with our mines generally to raise the ore and eart it is from \$1.75 to \$2. Some must be at a greater expense than this on account of the distance from the canal. But the Swede's term on the canal bank for \$1.25, beaving the solonore is put on the caral bank for \$1.25, leaving the splen-did profit of \$1.75 on every tun raised. Forty hands did profit of \$1.75 on every tun raised. Forty hands are employed at this mine, and some \$15,000 in wages

are annually disbursed.

The Swede's Mine is one of the most productive properties in this region, and within five years has paid for itself as many times. The Company have purchased the mining rights on the adjoining property, both south-west and north east of their present opening, for the dise of nearly two miles. The ore apparently is inex-

The mountain in which the Swede's Mine is, runs on the west side of the village of Rockaway, and there is reason to believe that the vein continues nearly two miles. Efforts are now made to reach this valuable vein at other points, and immediately opposite Rockaway the present prospects are encouraging. I have no doubt but present prospects are encouraging. I have no doubt but within five years several mines will be found on the general line of this vein, and if so they will add greatly to the already large mining property in this region. Following the general direction of the Swede's Vein about two indies above Rockhway, we reach the White.

Mendow Mine, by some supposed to be a continuation of the Swede's V-in, but this is probably a mistake. That the Swede's Vein, but this is proved in that vicinity, and vein remains yet to be discovered in that vicinity, and the reliably will be discovered. The White Meadow Veins, so far as now known are three, and all lay within a belt of 260 feet wide. Only one of these is worked and is about three and a half feet thick, but widening as it descends. Manufacturers pronounce the ore a prime article. The mine has been known many years, but has never been worked vicoron-ly. At the present time it is leared to the Booton Iron Company for several years. the contract binding them to raise annually 2,000 tons, and to pay forty cents on a ten. The mine will furnish employment to miners and other laborers, whose wages will amount at least to some \$1,000, and should the

conth-west across the valley, we strike the oppose mountain and reach the Beach vein Instead of runni parallel with the mountain, it gradually ascends the side of the mountain until, to all appearance, it crosses it. If this be the Hiberma vein which Dr. Beach is now exploring, in all probability it extends a mile on his projectly, and a large part of that distance may prove accessi-The vain is thus far from four to five feet wide, with a tendency to grow wider as it descends. Within a very few feet west of this opening, there are strong indicators of a large body of ore, and in all probability this will be soon reached. Should the present promising appearance in reached. there are many advantages for tunneling into the side of the mounts in for draining the mine and running out the ere. In fact, we believe that Dr. Beach owns one of the most promising from tracts now under exploration, and it may prove highly renuncrative. He has eight men exploring, whose labor thus far yields a handsome empresation in ore.

East of this vein Dr. B. has another tract of land

which probably contains all the veins of ore which have been found on a tract owned by Messis Green & Denniopposite or north-east side of the Glen This property is the next in order for our de-Wichin a year, Messrs, Green & Dennison have pur-

chared at Beach Giet, about three miles north-east of the village of Rockaway, some furly acres on a moun-tain, which is likely to prove a valuable affair. Five dis-tinct veins have already been discovered and two of these lave been explored. The eastern vein, an excel-tent one, is from two to three feet thick. The next two reins appear to be from seven to eight feet thick. The next one is about three feet thick, and the most westerly one yet found is about fifteen feet thick, embracing three thin dividing walls of rock, each about a foot thick. There walls will seen run out, as the mine is sank overer. At the present time, ten hands are employed, where tricinal business is to prepare for more extended whose principal business is to prepare for more

der of the Government, removed to Governor's Island. The old store-house at Mt Hope has sheltered Gen. Washington and his hady averal times.

The property has changed hands several times since Mr French's death, and E. R. Biddle, Esq., has lately seld it to three gentlemen in New-York for the sum of \$50,000, cash in hand. There are three principal veins these exchange which are the "Jona" which is which will be right the same of the second of these cycles which which will be right the same of the second of the market which will be right the same of the second of the market which will be right the proprietors to construct a rail-time.

It is the design of the proprietors to construct a rail-time from Heach Glen to Rockaway—an chey matter as it is a fevel valley the entire creature. When this is come, a read will be run further up the valley to the Historian mines; and thus a way will be opened to these extensive and valuable names at the Glen and Historian times. which will bring thousands of tuns of ore into the market a nually

And here we may remark, that T. T. Wood, Esq., the

if we pass north-east about one mile, and a little west of the Brach Glen Mines we reach the four mines called the Hilbertin Mines. These are said by Prof. Rogers to be in the same general range of veins with the Decker-sen Mine, which we first described. The scenery around Peach Glen and Hilbertin is very romantic. The Glen Pord sprends itself gracefully between two high mountains, the valley of which is quite narrow. At the head of this poid are bound the Hibernia Mines, in a hill which rises boldly almost 300 feet from the water level. Alteredy feer mining properties are held on this year, and probably five. The first one is at the brow of the hilb, and has familities for furnishing ore rarely found. A level driven into the side of the mountain will drain the mine to the depth, from the upper surface, of 250 feet, and also furnish a railway for running out the ore. The entire depth of 200 feet will be through ore. When this mine is put in complete working order, as it soon will be, its mining hacilities will not be surpossed in the country. The Hibernia vein is properly divided into two. The west vein is about six feet thick, and furnishes a rich quality of ore. East of this is a dividing wall of took, about two or three feet thick and then a vein of ess pure ore about six feet thick. Considering it as one tess pure ore about six feet thick. Considering it as one veen, as it probably is at a greater depth, the average width of it is some infleen feet. This name was burmerly the property of Messers, Chilion and Serring Besch. About three years ago the latter sold his interest in the nine to Mr. Themas Mills, of Powerville. Within a few months the whole mine has been sold to Mr. T. T. Wood, Cashier of the Morris County Bank, for \$14,000, to the property of the Morris County Bank, for \$14,000, to the property of the Morris County Bank, for \$14,000, to the property of the Morris County Bank, for \$14,000, to the property of the Morris County Bank, for \$14,000, to the property of the Morris County Bank, for \$14,000, to the property of the Morris County Bank, for \$14,000, to the Morris County Bank, for \$ and could not now be purchased for double that sum. It is the key to the mines above it. Inneduately above this are nive other mines, two of

which only are worked. The description of these, and We are told that this five vein of ore has been exloved by Mr Willis, on some land still northeast of here mines, and with good prospects. A vast body of ore, without doubt, has been or is yet to be, discovered to contribute to the wealth of this section. So far as accurately explored, this vein is about fifty six chains long, that is about half a mile, but it doubtless extends

At the present time Mr. Wood employs sor At the present time and the mean and a second to the present the average wages of one dollar a day. They raise about forty tons of one a day, one quarter of which is sold for forge purposes, at the mine, for three dollars a ten. The remainder is carted by teams to the bank about four noises distant, and is sold for surnace use at the rate of three dollars a ton, at the canal. The cart-ing costs from seven to eight shillings per ton. The an-must produce of Mr. Wood's mines will be 3,000 or 1). tto ters of ore per year, and the amount expended for wages for miniming and carting, will not vary much from

The upper mine is furnished with a small steam enme for pumping and hoisting, but we think it probable at Mr. W. will soon put his entire force on the mine which is at the brow of the mountain, which contains ore enough to keep him busy twenty years, at the rate of twenty or thirty thousand tons a year. Mr. De Camp employs 10 or 15 men, and probably mises two thousand tens a year from a valuable opening on this vein. It is capable of a nuch larger yield, if it were driven vigorcusly, as it is about to be, now that the ore is command-

ing good prices.

If we follow the north-east course from Hiberpia about eight miles, we shall come to a new opening of iron are on the property of Edward De Camp, Esq., but this has not been sufficiently developed as yet to give a minute description of it. It is by the side of the getting the ere. The mines now farmish employment to twenty heads, and yield about 3,000 tons of one a year.

It disburses in wages not far from \$5,000 a year.

On the same property about half a mile scathwest is

right angles with the vein, and there is every prospect that this section alone will furnish not less the tuns of ore, for which he already has an order. Indiced, he expects to get 5 000 from that section. The thickness of the vein has not yet been ascertained, but there is deubliess a very large mass of ore in that place which will be of great value for furnace use and perhaps for bloomery fires. This last fact, we believe, has not been

thoroughly tested.

Mr. De Camp getstwo dollars per tun for this ore at the bank, and it is carted to the Pompton Furnace, some ten miles. It will disbure among laborers this year not short of \$6,000. Six men only are employed in minpg. and the teams get \$2 per ton for carting the ore to tow return to Dover and follow the turnpike

read toward Sparts, in a north-west direction, we shall come to one more mine of importance in Morris County. In reaching this you cross two distinct ranges of mountains, viz: the Green Pond Mountain and the Sparia Mountain. It is now to the state of the s Mountain. It is some seven or eight miles west of the western edge of that belt of iron veins which we have been describing. It is called Hurd's Mine, and was worked describing. It is called Hund's Mine, and was worsed many years ago and abandoned. At the present time it is leaved to an enterprising company in Pennsylvania, who have put up a steam engine and laid a track from the mine to Brocklyn Pend, the great reservoir of the Morris Canal, up which beats pass with facility. The ore is mad a quality as that taken from the mines in not of as good a quality as that taken from the mines in the vicinity of Rockaway, but is valuable for furnaces. The vein is said to be some twelve feet thick and affords 10.000 tuns per annum, and the company pay to the owners of the mine thirty-five cents on a tun, and are at the ers of the mine third in the ore. They employ some only or 46 men, and disburse in wages not far from \$15,000.

yariy. The amount of wages is less on account of the railroad from the nine to canal natigation.

A casual glance shows that there is a vast amount of wealth stored in these mountains. Many years must pass away before even the most active efforts can sensiby diminish the capacity of these mines to furnish iron or the use of man. And we may here remark that it is a very singular and a very revolving fact that all these splendid iron veins of New Jersey are insulted by being balded with English railroad from. These mountains centain iron enough to lay adouble track to the Pacific, and the mountains of Pennsylvania-brought near by chistic centain the fuel with which to manufacture the is an and yet such has been the ill-protection afforded to tome produce that railroad capitalists found it to their atelest to leave the iron beds of New Jersey and the cell beds of Pennsylvania alone and go 3,000 miles across the ocean for foreign iron to lay their roads!

If we sum up the nems aiready stated concerning the mines of Morris County, we find that considerably more than half of them are in the township of Rockaway. all dip eastward, and are parallel to one another, northeast and south-west, and have been extensively devel each within a district some twelve miles in length and three in breacth. Within this space there cannot be less than fifty mine openings now worked. Many more are yet to be opened if the iron business remains as good let a few years as it now is. There is not the least doubt but there is more iron ore to be discovered in that dis-trict than has already been found, and the most promising explorations are in actual progress. The mining properties now developed are worth, probably, six or seven hundred thousand dollars, and new discoveries are constantly adding to this aggregate value. If we atmines in times past, and allow nine cubic nines have already yielded between one million and a half and two millions of tuns of ore. It we take the larger estimate, and allow two and a half tuns of one to the tun of refined iron, this small district has furnished sitendy one for the manufacture of some eight hundred thousand tuns of iron. If we average the price of this theoretic tuns of iron. If we average the price of this iron at forty dollars a tun the iron extracted from these bills has amounted to \$32,000,000 a very pretty sum, certairly, probably enough to purchase iron for a double track to the Pacific!

If we come down from this calculation, which in its very nature is attended with some uncertainty, to the pre-off attends produce of these mines, we find that they furnish ambiguing the bands miners.

Ley fortish employment to bands, miners, mectanics, earnsters &c., to the number of not less than 1,000, other part or all the year; that the wages annually disbursed in getting this ore on its way to market, not reckening the canal charges, amount to some \$175,000; that the amount of ore annually raised is, at present rates, considerably over 100,000 time; that the value of sore at the carsi bank is \$300,000; and that it may his ofe at the case of the annual reward of the capital attested in these mines is now some \$125,000. We do not near to say that half a million of dollars or more has been invested, but that this is the price at which they are new held. The Swede's Mine cost its press ers only \$12.000, but it could not now be had for \$50,000, if for twice that sum, after having cleared in each within five years not less than \$50,000. These statements are in hearly accurate as we have had the means of making then. We may have been led into some errors, and the current of these estates may have flattered their wh prosperity, but to one who has visited these mines and has seen the quantities of ore there raised, and to be raised, and the great number of teams constantly satting it away, or who has seen the piles of ore on the eral bank, and watched the number of boats transporting it to the various furnaces in New Jersey and Penn

Vivaria, these statements will not appear incredible.

Though the assertion is not confidently made, we think thus that this small district of twelve miles by three already added to the wealth of this country more issing shall not be as productive as it now is, will be increasing the volume of useful products

been able to gather from some of the principles in Dickerson, Swede's, Mount Hope, Beach Gler and Hibernia mines, we have not a question but in ed district alone, there are hundreds of milliess of tuns of ore.

NEW-GRANADA. The Coast.

From the Passana Star.

In a previous article, we published some remarks regarding the Coasting trace of this R-public, and the advantages that hight be derived therefrom, by placing a line of steamer, in that trade

We shall now notice particular portions of the Coast, and the prospects they open for colonization, agriculture, min-up, etc. basing our remarks upon personal observation, and on reliable information, which we have taken much

the province of Chiniqui, situated between 54 deg, and to deg. North, and 544 deg, and so deg. West, is the most series particities New Granscian Republic, and is bounders in the North by the Atlantic, on the West by the Readers of Costa Ries, and Guilo Dulce, and on the South by Profile S. little has been known about this province or a that it is only within the partition earthat any de-emberstending has been known at both ween the two criments of New G amada and Costa Rom, as to the corto the ary line which separates the two Republics. In a had it not been for the unperfance which Chirique has yed, as the storehouse of the 1-thmus, since the Califor myration, it is very probable that in aguideent coan one its immense resources would still remain neglected

d inspiredated.

The few foreigners who have visited that part of the east curing the past two years have, however, taken so not hands to develop the advantage-maposition and inter as wearth of the country, that it is already attracting too of court and the fact has been fully established, that in immediate vicinity of these ports are extensive beds of disferential quality, which could be worked to great

se it required. In the post, two years, no attention was given then, a demand has been created in this market produce of the neighboring provinces, and Chirqui has each rivery supplied the market here with cattle. e produce of the heighboring provinces, and carried in next each view in pupiled the market here with carll ince corn of the tobuce. Act, all of which products, if as numerous offers the country is rapided of yields in rably in greater abundance than any other province. the hably in greater abundance than any other province of the kep thire. The coron put free from which large quan-tine of oil are extracted by the natives, is very anomalous as a processive, and the image plant and consciste great in which anomalous. These latter produces, together with the extraparties, would it coinvasted from a very large tree for export, and are well weethy the attention of enterprising men; and the great variety of rare-timeer and dye woods would also, if attended to constitute an important article in the trace between the Atlantic and Paccia. The mineral resources of the Province are even more descring or patient than its agricultural products. The

The mineral resource of the reaches a cord and described of nation than its agricultural products. The gold nines of Thingal, which were extensively worked during the time of the Spaniards, were among the most productive on the Pacific coast, and the duty alone paid by the niners to the Spanish Government formed an im-

The innense population which had been collected in a locality of Tiernesi, oursely the The innerse population which had been contected in the locality of Tiergal, purely through the wealth of the outer, and said to amount to about forty thousand seuls, and driven from the neighborhood by the then savage and very powerful rise of Indian, who, at that time, were quite tan erors in first province; and it is a currous fact that, which pulled it is a currous fact that, which pulled it is a currous fact that, which pulled is a province of the courty are too indo-

their ancestors. The natives through the interior of the country are at the present day in the habit of seeking for gold in the holds of small rivers, and several samples naminte our possession while in that province. Quicksilver, lead, copper and other ores, as also coal, exist in great abundance, and specimens both of lead and copper are to be found without difficulty in the beds of almost every an all stream in the country.

In view of these facts, counted with the desire of this govern ment to favor in migration to her shores, and the inducements held out to immegration to her shores, and the inducements held out to immegrate, at appears that a good opening might be found in the province of Chinqui for establishing a colonization society, and from our own experience of the country, its healthfulness, its climate, the facilities it passesses of communicating with the Panida and Atlantic occases, its resources both agricultural and mineral, and its convenient proximity both to the Panassa and Nicerogus lines of transit, we feel condict that any at the ptote establish such a courty, if properly conducted, would be crowned with the greatest success.

would be crowned with the greatest success.

We now proceed to explain the nature of the Islands of the Coast and the advantages which might be derived from giving proper attention to the cultivation of these

ands. The principal ones, outside the bay of Panama are those The principal ones, onside the say of Fasting are thought of hetween Punta Mala and the borders of Costa Rics. Among their are Costa, commonly known to foreigners as Quibe, the Canales, Governors, Island, Secas, and Paredes , besides which are numerous others, of minor The Island of Corba is probably one of the most beauti-

The Island of Cotto is probably one of the most beautiful and productive on the Pacific Costs, it is about 35 miles long and ten wide. The island is on the direct track of the Cottoreia steamers leaving or entering the beyoff Paranas, and its proximity to the Coast, and general facility, render it are intanly adapted for the raising of cattle, heps. So, as well as for the cultivation of vegetables. It contains several very fine rivers, some of which can be suited by vessels of the largest size. Cottor also contains, along its shores, extensive pearl fisheries, which, with such very much neglected, even now produce several cargons of nearly shells annually.

rest much neglected, even now produce several cargoes of the right less annually.

The island contains probably a dezen of miser shie hut, sardy occupied by more than two or three persons, who go there from the neighboring coast, for the purpose of calleding the pearl shells, and as their object is merely to obtain a subsistence, they of course display but like industry or sterry in their laders.

The Canales, Governor's Island, Secas, and Pareles are

The Carales, Governor's Island, Secas, and Pareles are much or alier, but are also very productive, and surround et hy her, beds of pearl should as they are done to the coast the coast than Coths, they are more frequented by the natives note distancing, they may be said to be entirely neglected. The Pareles are frequently need by the inhabitants of Circque for grazing purposes, and the earlief attened there are superior to any on the coast. All these islands, but especially Ceiba might be furred to good account by a lit is careful attention. Perhaps along the entire coast to better feesilty on the selected than the late island, as a done for the other-tion of cargoes, suitable for experiation. Be sides what might be produced on the island itself, immense quartities of shile, here, sarsaperilla, and innu negation that the first the collection of cargoes distinct there for shipment at consciling periods to Europe and the States.

ther articles of expert of the issuers and Coast in the vi-ity might be collected and deposited there for shipment toursellent periods to Europe and the States. At present, Penama cannot boast of a solitary item to fellow a beginner cargo to vessels visiting this port-et that the country does not or cannot yield anything for sport, but because that branch of trade has been entirely expect, but became that branch of freign as men entirely replicate since the California emigration commonwed the latter that it is a monement, along the exclusively none police of the attention of our merchania, and orested such an immerier region to the value of labor, as to render it in possible to use Pananoa as a depart for the collection of such carges. Moreover, the delay, collouity, and excesses of bringing small bits of cargo up this bay, is of itself a sufficient drawback to prevent parties from making the attention.

pt. using Coiba as a station for this purpose, these objects By using Colba as a station for this cuspose, these objections in right be easily overcome. The island could be reached for me sny part of the coast north of Punts Meaning to where we have a so the laboring classes without employment throughout that section of the country, their services could be procured at a very moderate rate.

Atomic important branch of business might be very profitably carried on by the establishment of a station on the Island of Colba. We allow to the whale fishery. We are aware that an unsuccessful attempt was made, a complete years ago, by some of the instrument and Fanania to establish the trade, but it failed, solely through meaning ment, the vessel having been sent to Seuth Caufornia in stead of remaining in the vicinity of Panania Boy, so that

tallich this trade, but it tall d, solely torough measuring an ent the vessel having been sent to South Caufornia in stead of remaining in the vicinity of Panama Bay, so that the n it to the taken as a citterion.

Is tween Couls and the mainless d, a distance of about thirty two piles, we have counter, frequently droves of twenty to they whiles at a time. They on not appear to be of a very large size, but we can safely say that many of short were from firty to fifty feet in length, and we have been in sufficiently close proximity to form a tolerably accurate feet at their size.

been in sufficiently close proximity to form a concrety accurate ices of their size.

We are led into these remarks, from the daily outcry we tent that Panama is occining, and that there is at present no business to support her, but we think such fews are, in a great necessary did visions. We acknowledge that the trace sudden and short lived, created by the first rash of an arition to California, has fallen off very materially, but the was to be expected. We cannot, however, admit, that the nerchants of Panama are left without resources to which fortun their baseds and cantal even in this course. If men have no capital, they cannot expect to enter nto their porkets without working for it eas with confidence, that we know of no country where a tester opening is offered to realize a bandsome (accome on a moderate capital than presents itself in fully exploring han present-it-elf in fully expourts the resources of the wo

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THIRD DAY... Mossion Session... Ang 4.

From our own Reporter.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev J. A. Smith, of this city.

The President gave the reason why ladies have not been appointed on Committees as diffact not exercises as a particle. Printing to the columns and pinasters with their mightanties and Committees and pinasters with their mightants and Committee and pinasters with their mightants and Committee and pinasters with their mightants.

me it and pace them in the dust of the pedestals.

Mr Blackmer of New York City, moved that the regular business be suspended to consider the time and place of the restings. Mr B gave way for the report of the Commutes, by Mr. Valentine, in reference to the cithe Committee, by Mr. Valentine, in reference to the seme point. The Committee reported in favor of the Asso-ciation meeting on the first Tuesday in August next, at Cyman which report was stopped. But on motion, the question was reconsidered. Troy was proposed and also Syracuse, but the fical decision was that Oswego be the

Mr. Jenner, of New York, on Committee to report on Mr. Jenier, of New 1997, the object of the Centry Conventions, read his report. The object of the Teacher is to reform Society of its abuses and evolve and to diffuse kin whedge and virtue. The Feacher should be thoroughly prepared for his work of the means whereby he will do it is by associated effort. Resolutions were applieded to the report, taking high ground in regard to qualifications, and recommending the formation of County Associated.

heatlons, and recommending the formation of County As-inters with power to License Teachers.

As the resolutions opered the whole subject of profes-ional qualifications it swakened a deep interest and the heatened took a side range, occupying the remainder of the norship assain. Messes Juner, Woodworth, Blackthe norning session. Mesors Jenner, Won mer and others participated in the debate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by the President. The resolutions discussed in the microing were

Valentine offered a series of resolutions the object which was to secure as appropriate in from the State in of the Teachers Association, an stating that a grant size as maily for five years tad been mad by the Log lare of Massachusetts to the Teachers' Association of The election of officers for the following year took place

he election of others for the following year flow places in the following results of Buffalo. Vice Presidents, for Bresidents, Mr. Rive, of Buffalo. Vice Presidents, cris J. B. Vosburgh, of Rocketer S. Jenner, of Newholf, J. H. Hardy, of Emira J. Window, of Watern Corresponding Secretary, T. W. Videntine, of Al., v. Rive ruling Secretaries J. H. Fanning, New York, Palmar, of Utica, Treasurer, O. Morahouse, ot

Critter den, of New York, offered a resolution in to be thought due respect for themselves, on the part of tober, would require them to wait till other professional itse in vite teachers to address them in their annual se-bless, before teachers invite them to address teachers

heir Corvention. natagers for the N Y Teacher, the coming year Valentine of Albary Principal Easter, and associated him Mosass Upana Bulkley Kiddle, Cobura, Bostenet, Newman and Jones Report adopted

The customary vote of thanks were tendered to the pea-of Rochester, and especially to Mr. H. A. Brewster, o has hospitably entertained the whole Association at is house at a laver—and the ratificad companies, who had eccumodated the Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribine.
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, August 5, 1831.

William Taylor, sen of Wm. B Taylor, was drowned William Taylor, sen of Wm. B. Taylor, was drowned in the D-laware at this city yesterday, while bathing. During the week ending yesterday 44,763 tuns of Coal were transported on the Reading Railroad, and 22,467 tuns were shipped by vehuylkill Canal.

The weather centinues exceedingly warm and suiter. A boy, named Nickerson, was drowned at Cooper's Point, in the Delaware, this morning, while bathing

CONVICTION FOR MURDER. Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune HOMER, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1851.

The trial of O'Donohue closed yesterday forenoon The Judge, in a short but well-considered charge, gave the case to the Jury at 10 in the morning. The Jury were out but three-quarters of an bour, but said teat they night have returned in fifteen minutes. The Jury hand the prisoner guilty. At I P. M. the prisoner with the prisoner with the high the highest school of the hi brought up to hear sentence. When saked if he had actiling to say, he deliberately placed his hands behind him and said that "there might be many things said," but now it's no use." The Judge then pronunced,

sentence that Patrick O'Donobue be hung on Friday Sept 2, between the hours of 10 and 2. Patrick imma-diately replied to the Judge, "And be Jasus, I hope "you'll not live to see the day."

Manices.

THE TURE

St. Hyncinthe (Canada) Races. of, mile tests, best 3 in \$...2023 First Hest. - The mare again drew the inside, and bound.

ed off with the lead at awful pane, reaching the half mile pole in 10 seconds, when she was so far shead that her friends shouted, " We would like to see Berry each her to day!" On nearing the three quarter pole, the horse was, however, seen to overhaul her rapidly. At the draw. gates the gap was reduced to a length, both of them rening like streaks of lightning, the mare, however, having ning like streaks of lightning, the mare, however, having to all appearance, the heat safe, but Nat, with consummabining ment, and Gilpatrick like skill, selied his opportanity, and reshing his herse at the right moment, slipped up on the inside, and landed Richy a sinter by a head amid the most veciferous cheers in 1 st]. The countenances of the most veciferous cheers in 1 st]. The countenances of the most is not selected and another the most descend heats, now were a terribly elongated appearance, while these of the Richy party were correspondingly blocking. The code were one hundred to staty that the horse won the purse, and even on the second heat. The knowing ones were fairly taken in, and still surprised at the speed of the little province brid.

Nervail Heat.—The mare again tack the lead at starting, which she increased ill about the half mile pole. The horse as before, then commenced to draw upon her. Although the horse apparently not running for the heat, but wance, the horse apparently not running for the heat, but

the draw gates she was still a good length and a half in advance, the horse apparently not running for the heat, but the rider soon ed to change his intention; in a complet of stricks he is largest on to her—at the ladies stand he is almost neck and nexk with her, and he heats her in hy a few in her. The Jueges, however, decided that it was too close a thing and made it a dead heat. Time, 1.10].

That differ t—The little horse did not not quite as well as hefore, and the friends of the mare will offered to back

he for the heat, and to take two to one about the race.

The mare do not start so well and they swang round the turt lapped, files a heaf length belief on the inside, at the half miss pic. when Nat, finding he had not room pulled to the outside, went up and passed Madeline, winning the test handly in 1.54.

F. noth First - The house was never headed, and he roo

Finish Head.—The horse was never headed, and he was in a canter in 120.

The time made in this race preclaims it to be the best ever run in Canada. I cly for a Province bred horse running on a heavy track, such as the course was on the day of this race, is melting to laugh at, and the Western Canada and Detroit party must go further south for their horse, if they want to beach Kidey. I do not know what Handrickson is doing with Berry, but, as the stakes for which he was nominated die not fill, I presume he is preparing for a Southern time with him.

The Moxymean Rucks commenced on Tunsday, Aug. 2.
Sane day, purse \$25 for all troiting horses, mile beats, best three is tive.

was written during Mrs. Stowe s cent tones there. THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The N Y Trebune

To the February The N Y Trebesse.

Six: It has been proposed by the New Orleans Press, to piece in the Cristal Palace as many boxes as there are States in the Union, for the reception of funds contributed in behalf of the Washington Monument.

As the above proposition would not give the far Western and Southern States an equal chance, we propose to acid thirteen reseptacles or hize, for the distinct derings of the crisical thirteen States. The receipts might be published weekly or monthly exhibiting the per contage of each State. The box now in use could be retained for general contributions and receipts published daily, as at present. We make this proposal in beside of Russia Island. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, As, THIS EVENING. However Let Dearte at Castle Garden to might, by Sontag Staffmane, Salvi, Berevestano, & Tue Baver at the Assacration of the Baver at Shinks to might in "Jocks, the Ape," to conclude with "The Green Monater". First might of Margorit at the Assacration of the Markov to Monater at the Boundary; also, "The Made with the Minking Pail," The Bashful Irish wan," and "Our Gal"

FRANCONTY HIPPODROMS - Performances afterior a CHAPTER CIRCLE Performances afteriors a CHAPTER ASTENDED MONT BLANC No. 893 Broadway Engine Belgian Gallery, No. 893 Broadway The weather is still sultry and disagreeable. There was

a tolerable circulation of air last night, with some promise Robert le Dieble will be given to-night at Castle Garden

by a cost that cannot fail to attract a full house, especially since the coolness of the place is so inviting in these sultry deg days. Sentag, Steffanore, Ducy Barré, Salvi and Ben evertano appear.

Masonic Funeral .- The members of the Independent Royal Arch Maron's Ladge No 2 and a number of the fee ternity from other lodges, in mourning regalia, attended the remains of the late Mr. Henry Partington, of Lodge No. 2, to Greenwood. The procession moved from the late residence of the deceased in Hammersly at at 2 o'clock. P. M. yesterday, to the Cometery, where the deceased

brother was interred with all the musoric honors. GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF OUR Fritows—A meeting of the Grand Lodge of the inde, pendent Order of Odd Fellows of Southern New York was held lest night for the election of Grand Officers. The following was the result: E. H. Howell, No. 150, elected Grand Master; J. G. Clayton, No. 1, Deputy Grand Master; D. W. C. Langdon, No. 166, Grand Warden; J. ha.J. Davies, No. 4, Grand Secretary: Matthew Bird, No. 22, Grand Pressurer. No choice was made in the matter of the elsetion of Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the

United States. The meeting separated about 10] o'clock. THE FITE POINTS MISSION SCHOOL -A portion of the children of the Five Points Mission School were taken on a little excursion yesterday afternoon. It was a pleasing aight to behold this little band of children with their happy, bealthy faces, and in neat summer attire. As they walked through the streets, in a quiet and orderly manner, accounpanied by their preceptress, we could not help contrasting their present condition with the filth and misery from which they have been rescued, and to hope that the results of the labors of those who have been engaged in this good work will be still more fruitful.

FUSERAL OF A LONGSHOREMAN -At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of Mr. James Riley was consigned to the grave. His remains were attended from his residence in Mouroe at to Calvary Cemetery by his relatives and a large number of his brother members of the Longshite man's U B Society, of which Mr Riley was a prominen and much respected member

BURNAL OF A REVOLUTIONARY HERO-ACCIDEST -Yes terday the remains of Asa Hottock, an old Revolutionary here, were conveyed to their last resting place, in Green' wood Cen etery. The body was accompanied to the grave by about one hondred members of Continental Chapter, No. 12, O. U. A. escented by the First Company of the Continental Guard, Capt. J. C. Helme. Shelton's American Brass Rand was also in attendance. Funeral service were performed over the body of deceased, at his late resi dence in Twenty fifth at, by Rev. Mr. Balch. The facers procession started from Twenty fifth st. at 3 o clock, P. M. The United Americans, wearing their regalia, shrouded with crape, led the procession. After them came the hearstdrawn by four white horses, with black trappings. Next came the Continental Guard, also in mourning, headed by their Band, who performed appropriate dirges and solems airs. After the military came the friends and relatives of deceased, in carriages. The United Americans performed the futeral ceremonies of their Order over the grave at Greenwood. The borses attached to one of the stages in the process

sion, returning from Greenwood Cemetery, became frightened shortly before furning from Third av to the Plank Road and ran off. The driver was pitched from his box and becoming entangled in the lines, which were taken hold of by a passenger on the top, he was carried a considerable distance, suspended over one of the fore wheels. He eventually fell to the ground, but luckily escaped being run over. The extent of his injuries were not ascertained. He was severely burt, however. When the herses commenced running the passengers in the stage comprises members of Capt. Halme's Company of Continentals, with